



Government of Sindh

&

Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO)



Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme

Districts Kashmore-Kandhkot and Shikarpur



Progress Report – November, 2009

***Monitoring and Evaluation
Project Implementation Unit***

Sindh Rural Support Organisation

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Executive Summary

The Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP) is a pioneering and challenging initiative of the Government of Sindh, for reducing poverty by tapping into the potential of the people. The UCBPRP, being implemented by the Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO), was initiated on February 1, 2009 in two districts of Sindh, namely Kashmore-Kandhkot and Shikarpur, with a total outlay of Rs. 2.9 billion, for a period of 30 months (FYs 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11). In July 2009 the PC-1 cost has been revised from Rs.2.9 billion to Rs. 3.368 billion, with additional new programme packages.

1. The UCBPRP aims at improving the quality of life of the rural communities specifically that of the poorest of the poor, through the conceptual package of social mobilisation of the Rural Support Programmes (RSPs). This entails organising rural communities into “organisations of the poor” at the community, village and union council level. At the heart of the social mobilisation approach is the belief that there is an innate ability in each individual to improve his / her quality of life. However, what sets the poorest apart is the fact that they are not able to tap into their inherent potential. Social mobilisation is the first step in eradicating some of the barriers that the poorest face. In the case of UCBPRP, it caters towards removing common hurdles such as lack of assets, capital and technical skills which ultimately prevent the poorest from climbing up the poverty ladder.

2. The characteristics of the UCBPRP are:

Targeting of the Poorest:

The fundamental basis of the UCBPRP is to alleviate the poverty. Therefore, success of the project lies in its ability to target and include the poorest into the main fray. To this end, SRSO has used the Poverty Scorecard (PSC), developed by the World Bank and adopted by Planning Commission of Pakistan. The PSC uses 13 easily verifiable questions to evaluate the poverty levels of a household. PSC has the ability to categorise entire union councils and districts into different poverty bands [Bands are: 0-11 Extremely Poor / Destitute, 12-18 Chronically Poor, 19-23 Transitory Poor, 24-100 Non Poor] making it easier to distinguish products for each band. In the UCBPRP, the PSC has been used to identify those poor households which are ordinarily excluded from social welfare initiatives. The purpose is to provide them the products included in the project.

Identification of the Poor:

One of the first activities in the UCBPRP, the PSC Survey identified and categorised a total of 257,988 households in both districts in February 2009. In District Kashmore-Kandhkot, 54,871 of the total households fell into the three lowest bands of the poor (0-11 Extremely Poor / Destitute, 12-18 Chronically Poor, 19-23 Transitory Poor). Likewise in District Shikarpur, 49,468 of the total households fell into the three bands of the poor. Therefore, on the whole both districts have 104,339 poor households in the three lowest bands (0-23); around 40% of the total population. Further bifurcating these households into the three lowest poverty bands separately; 17,220 households are extremely poor (0-11), 39,321 are chronically poor (12-18) and 47,798 households are Transitory poor (19-23).

- **Social Mobilisation:**

In the UCBPRP, community in both the target districts are being organised at Para / Muhalla level into Community Organisations (CO) and at the village level into Village Organisations (VOs). By having their own organisations, the communities (especially the poorest) will be able to present themselves in a unified manner and will have the ability to voice their developmental concerns to the relevant authorities / bodies, such as District Governments, Taluka administration and SRSO, etc. Eventually, it is envisaged that all the VOs will be able to develop their relationship with external agencies in order to cater for their needs. On the other hand the VOs will be managing their own organisations, which will enhance the confidence and skills of the community. SRSO envisages that in these two districts, 180,592 households will be organised into 12,039 COs federating in to 4,200 VOs.

As of November, 2009, a total of 102,568 household have been organised into 5,734 COs and 1,950 VOs. All 102,568 households' members are women and fall in lowest three bands of the poverty as per pre-assessed PSC data.

- **Products:** UCBPRP includes the following products for the poorest households:

- **Income Generating Grants (IGG):**

According to the PSC results there are number of households who do not have capacity to pay back even the interest free credit (loan), but have the potential to perform and desire to come out of the poverty trap and needs one time financial and skill support. The Income Generating Grants have been designed for those households who cannot afford to pay back the loan. Therefore, the grant focuses on extremely poor women, for the purpose of increasing their incomes. Each eligible household receives a grant of up to Rs. 20,000 for purchasing income-generating assets / livestock such as goats, cows, buffaloes, etc.

As of November, a total of Rs.14.7579 millions grants amount has been disbursed in the both districts. Total 1,638 women (having PSC ranging from 0-11) have received the grants and majority of the grants have been used on the purchase of animal's feed and seed for agriculture.

- **Small Loans from the Community Investment Fund (CIF):**

Community investment fund is aiming at empowering women through institution building and capacity building of extremely poor and chronically poor women of the area. CIF enables above two bands to get rid of poverty through small scale loans. On the other hand the ultimate goal of CIF is to establish institutions at Village level for the betterment of rural women. It goes without saying that institutions not for community but institutions of community. Each VO will be given a revolving fund for providing small / flexible loans to poor women only. The amount of the fund that each VO receives depends on the number of chronically poor households with a maximum of Rs. 25,000 allocated per household. The distinguishing aspect of the CIF is that the fund will be managed by the village women themselves, as they will be the ones who decide which poor woman should receive a loan and at what flexible terms.

As of November, 2009, VOs received a total of Rs.144.00 millions CIF funds. A number of 13,385 poorest women have been given CIF loans for various purposes, such as for livestock, enterprise and for agriculture.

- **Scholarships for Vocational Training:**

The UCBPRP includes a component whereby youth from extremely poor and chronically poor households will be identified through Poverty Score Card and provided scholarships for receiving vocational training. The type of training provided will depend on assessments conducted during consultations among the individuals, their household and the VO.

As of November, 2009, 4,795 participants have been trained in 14 trades. They have acquired their trainings at Shikarpur, Kandkot, Sukkur and Islamabad.

Community Physical Infrastructures (CPIs):

In the project, 50% of the villages having VO will be given one scheme of CPI, which may include sanitation and drinking water. The labour skill and unskilled required for the construction of the CPI will be brought or invited from extremely poor and chronically poor households of the VO and will be paid market-based wages.

As of November, 2009, total 396 CPIs and 56 low cost village improvement schemes have been initiated with the cost of Rs.46.07 million and almost 235 projects have been completed. A Total amount Rs.1, 831,200 have been paid to 9156 Un-skilled men and Rs.1, 420,800 amount paid to 3552 skilled men.

Low Cost Housing Scheme:

During the process of PSC survey and Social Mobilisation, the project team found that there is substantial number of shelter less households in the villages, who require shelter support. The total provisions of Rs 60,000 support to a deserving household have been kept. The villages having 80% poor shelter less households are being focused for the project implementation.

As of November, 2009, 141 houses have been constructed; Whereas 190 houses are under construction. Also, an amount of Rs.4.66 million has been disbursed among the poor community members.

Productivity Enhancement:

Research & Development is an important component of UCBPRP for the productivity enhancement; to enhance the productivity of poor farmers in agriculture and livestock sectors. The UCBPRP is clearly focusing on the better utilisation of resources in Agriculture and Live Stock to increase the productivity of the poorest community members. The concept of “More Crop per Drop” is a guiding concept through Drip irrigation and Water Management which is being used in water scarce areas of Sindh. UCPBRP also has started Drip Water System for better irrigation. In order to efficiently reach out to women and the poorest segment of rural villages of the Shikarpur and Kandhkot@Kashmore districts. 1380 community members have to be trained in different sectors like Agriculture, Fisheries, and Enterprise Development.

As of November, 2009, 156 community members have been trained in Agriculture and Livestock for the productivity enhancement.

Education

In the light of situation analysis’s findings, the Government of Sindh has recognized that education can be a powerful tool for empowerment and building capacity and capability to challenge inequalities and poverty. Total UCs are 87 in Shikarpur and Kandkot districts this project will be implemented 300 schools of selected UCs.

Major objectives of this project are; Improving Primary School System for increased enrolment by making 300 non functional schools functional, Establishing 100 second shift primary schools for girl child primary/middle education and 100 early childhood education centres and School feeding programme in two union councils. The project activity has just begun from the mid of October 2009 and has taken the pace to catch up with the targets.

As of November, 2009, 4 teachers (2 female and 2 male teachers) have been appointed for two schools namely GBPS Abdullah Burriro and GGPS Momin Jhullan. 35 School Management Committees have been formed as per guidelines provided by the Education and Literacy Department, Government of Sindh.

Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA)

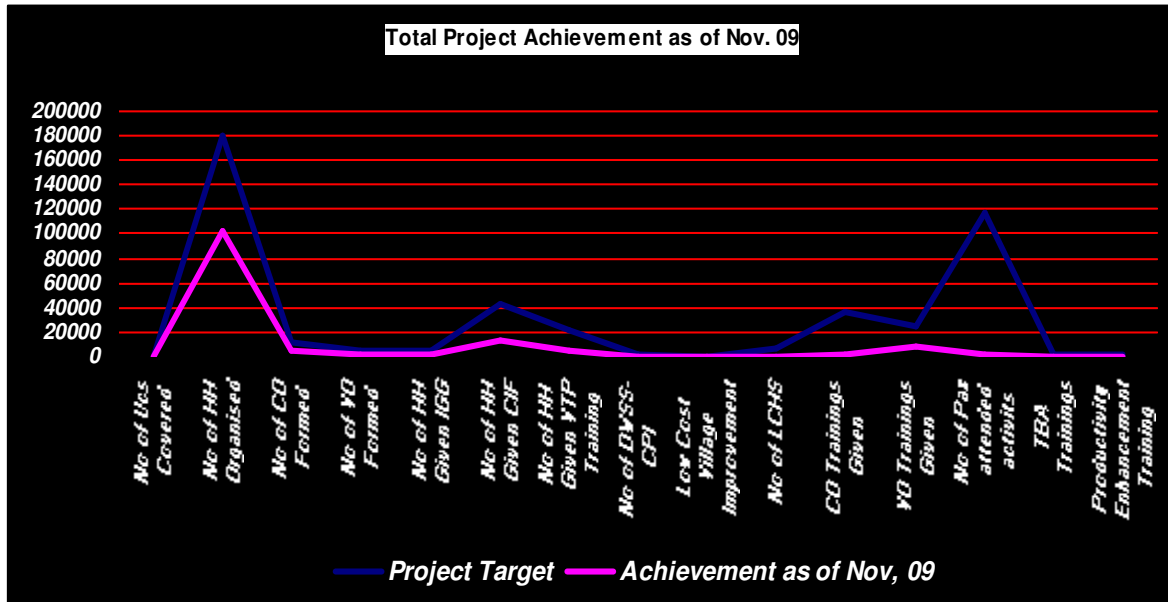
TBA is another initiative of SRSO, which is concerned with poor women health care and knowledge regarding the pregnancy and antenatal care. Facts show that 89% deliveries occur in rural areas where poor women are not fully skilled to deal deliveries. UCBPRP will enhance the skills of poor women with the technical support of HANDS. Under this project 4200 Traditional Birth Attendants will be trained within 10 days extensive trainings.

As of November, 09 total 85 participants have been trained in Traditional Birth Attendant trade.

S.No	Activity	District	Project Target	As of October 2009			November, 2009			Cumulative as of November, 2009		
				Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
1.1		Shikarpur	50	50	50	100	0	0	0	50	50	100
1.2	Poverty Score Card	Kashmore	37	37	37	100	0	0	0	37	37	100
	Sub –Total		87	87	87	100	0	0	0	87	87	100
2.1		Shikarpur	50	42	42	100	0	0	0	42	42	100
2.2	U.C Covered	Kashmore	37	28	29	104	2	2	0	30	31	103
	Sub –Total		87	70	71	101	2	2	100	72	73	101
3.1	Households Organised	Shikarpur	103,789	60071	51144	85	6,806	4,951	73	66,877	56,095	84
3.2		Kashmore	76,803	44505	38989	88	4,975	7,484	150	49,480	46,473	94
	Sub –Total		180,592	104,576	90,133	86	11,781	12,435	106	116,357	102,568	88
4.1		Shikarpur	6,919	4,160	2,858	69	298	294	99	4,458	3,152	71
4.2	CO Formation	Kashmore	5,120	3,092	2,150	70	203	432	213	3,295	2,582	78
	Sub –Total		12,039	7,252	5,008	69	501	726	145	7,753	5,734	74
5.1	Village Organisations Formed	Shikarpur	2,414	1510	996	66	72	84	117	1582	1080	68
5.2		Kashmore	1,786	1157	708	61	13	162	1246	1170	870	74
	Sub –Total		4,200	2,667	1,704	64	85	246	289	2752	1950	71
6.1	Households to be Given Income Generating Grants	Shikarpur	2,474	1291	1024	79	123	26	21	1414	1050	74
6.2		Kashmore	1,831	1029	495	48	21	93	443	1050	588	56
	Sub –Total		4,305	2,320	1,519	65	144	119	83	2464	1638	66
7.1	Households to be Given Community Investment Fund	Shikarpur	24,664	8893	6969	78	838	1296	155	9731	8265	85
7.2		Kashmore	18,251	6934	4014	58	261	1106	424	7195	5120	71
	Sub –Total		42,915	15,827	10,983	69	1099	2402	219	16926	13385	79
8.1	Households to be Given Scholarship for Vocational Training	Shikarpur	12,069	3179	2935	92	463	0	0	3642	2935	81
8.2		Kashmore	8,931	2382	1860	78	308	0	0	2690	1860	69
	Sub –Total		21,000	5,561	4,795	86	771	0	0	6,332	4795	76
9.1	Villages to be Given Drinking Water Supply Schemes as	Shikarpur	1,207	294	235	80	59	10	17	353	245	69
9.2		Kashmore	893	224	142	63	36	9	25	260	151	58
	Sub –Total		2,100	518	377	73	95	19	20	613	396	65
10.1	Locations to be improved under Low Cost Village	Shikarpur	80	43	42	100	0	0	0	43	44	102
10.2		Kashmore	60	12	12	100	0	0	0	12	12	100
	Sub –Total		140	55	55	100	0	1	0	55	56	102
11.1	Low Cost Housing Scheme	Shikarpur	3000	667	61	9	167	28	17	834	89	11
11.2		Kashmore	3000	667	41	6	167	11	7	834	52	6
	Sub –Total		6000	1334	102	8	334	39	12	1668	141	8
12.1	CO members trained in management skills and book keeping	Shikarpur	13838	4917	180	4	309	754	244	5226	934	18
12.2		Kashmore	10241	3639	100	3	228	540	237	3867	640	17
	Sub –Total		24079	8556	280	3	537	1294	241	9093	1574	17
13.1	CO members trained in CIF Need Identification	Shikarpur	6919	3843	91	2	615	375	61	4458	466	10
13.2		Kashmore	5120	2844	50	2	455	267	59	3299	317	10
	Sub –Total		12039	8551	141	2	1070	642	60	7757	783	10
14.1	No. of Participants Trained in VO Management & Planning Training	Shikarpur	4,828	2823	2407	85	342	263	77	3165	2670	84
14.2		Kashmore	3,572	2138	1674	78	203	220	108	2341	1894	81
	Sub –Total		8,400	4,961	4,081	82	545	483	89	5,506	4564	83
15.1	No. of Participants Trained in VO CIF Training	Shikarpur	4,828	3158	1375	44	7	320	4571	3165	1695	54
15.2		Kashmore	3572	2034	808	40	308	262	85	2342	1070	46
	Sub –Total		8,400	5,564	2,183	39	315	582	185	5,507	2765	50
16.1	VO Book Keeping Training (No of Pax)	Shikarpur	4,828	3158	1210	38	7	223	3186	3165	1433	45
16.2		Kashmore	3,572	2034	733	36	308	193	63	2342	926	40
	Sub –Total		8,400	5,654	1,943	34	315	416	132	5507	2359	43
17.1	Experience Shairing Workshops	Shikarpur	67,255	7756	2014	26	1215	68	6	8971	2082	23
17.2		Kashmore	49,769	6010	131	2	628	0	0	6638	131	2
	Sub –Total		117,024	13,766	2,145	16	1843	68	4	15609	2213	14
18.1	Productivity Enhancement Training	Shikarpur	793	66	71	0	66	21	32	132	92	70
18.2		Kashmore	587	49	20	0	49	44	90	98	64	65
	Sub –Total		1,380	115	91	0	115	65	57	230	156	68
19.1		Shikarpur	793		0	0	670	43	6	670	43	6
19.2	TBA	Kashmore	587		0	0	496	42	8	496	42	8
	Sub –Total		1,380	0	0	0	1166	85	7	1166	85	7

DISTRICT SHIKARPUR V/S DISTRICT KASHMORE PERFORMANCE SUMMARY AS OF NOV, 09									
ACTIVITY	DISTRICT SHIKARPUR			DISTRICT KASHMORE@KANDKOT			TOTAL PROJECT		
	Cummulative Target as of Nov, 09	Total Achievement as of Nov, 09	Achievement in %	Cummulative Target as of Nov, 09	Total Achievement as of Nov, 09	Achievement in %	Cummulative Target as of Nov, 09	Total Achievement as of Nov, 09	Achievement in %
No of HH Organized	66877	56,095	70%	49480	46,473	94%	116357	102,568	88%
No of CO Formed	4458	3152	56%	3295	2582	79%	7753	5,734	74%
No of VO Formed	1582	1080	53%	1170	870	75%	2752	1,950	71%
No of HH Given IGG	1414	1050	54%	1050	588	59%	2464	1,638	66%
No of HH Given CIF	9731	8265	66%	7195	5120	84%	16926	13,385	79%
No of HH Given VTP Training	3642	2,935	56%	2690	1,860	65%	6332	4,795	76%
No of DWSS-CPI	353	245	21%	260	151	18%	613	396	65%
Low Cost Village Improvement Scheme	43	44	260%	12	12	20%	55	56	102%
No of LCHS	834	89	5%	834	52	0%	1668	141	8%
CO Trainings Given	9684	1400	8%	7166	957	13%	16850	2,357	14%
VO Trainings Given	9495	5798	44%	7025	3215	55%	16520	9,013	55%
No of Pax attended activists Workshops	8971	2082	16%	6638	131	66%	15609	2,213	14%
Productivity Enhancement Training Given	132	92	71%	98	64	64%	230	156	68%
TBA Training Given	670	43	30%	496	42	42%	1166	85	7%

Total Project Achievement as of Nov, 09			
Activity	Project Target	Achievement as of Nov, 09	In %
No of Ucs Covered	87	73	84%
No of HH Organized	180592	102568	57%
No of CO Formed	12039	5734	48%
No of VO Formed	4200	1950	46%
No of HH Given IGG	4305	1636	38%
No of HH Given CIF	42915	13385	31%
No of HH Given VTP Training	21000	4795	23%
No of DWSS-CPI	2100	396	19%
Low Cost Village Improvement Scheme	140	56	40%
No of LCHS	6000	141	2%
CO Trainings Given	36118	2357	7%
VO Trainings Given	25200	9013	36%
No of Pax attended activists Workshops	117024	2213	2%
TBA Trainings	1380	85	6%
Productivity Enhancement Training Given	230	156	67%



1. Features of the UCBPRP

The foundation of the UCBPRP lies in its ability to identify and target the poorest for provision of vital products for improving their social and economic conditions of the poor people. These are products such as income-generating grants, flexible community-based micro credit, vocational trainings and micro-insurance, productivity enhancement, education and traditional birth attendance. The task of identifying, targeting the poorest and providing them with this whole range of products has been taken up by SRSO through its cadre of specialised staff.

1.1 Poverty Scorecard

Being the unique programme that it is, the UCBPRP rests its entire rationale on being able to identify the poorest; thereby directing its products exclusively for this overwhelmingly neglected group. In order to undertake this survey, SRSO has taken the initiative of using the Poverty Scorecard (PSC) to identify its target group.

The PSC is a tool for measuring levels of household poverty, which originally was developed by the Grameen Foundation USA and by Dr. Mark Schreiner, a Senior Scholar at the Centre for Social Development at the Washington University in St. Louis, America. The need for the PSC arose when it was increasingly felt, especially from the field, that the poorest of households were being left out. Questions such as: who are the poor, how many poor households are there, where they live started to emerge; thus leading to the development of the PSC. The PSC has now been adopted by the World Bank, after some minor modifications (to include urban households as well). This modified version of the PSC is now being used by the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan for its various development programmes in Pakistan. SRSO also used the modified PSC for its survey in the UCBPRP.

As shown in Table 1, in the UCBPRP, the PSC scores have been split into 4 poverty bands¹:

PSC Poverty Bands	PSC Score Range
Extremely poor/destitute	0-11
Chronically poor	12-18
Transitory poor	19-23
Non-poor	24-100

Table 1: PSC Poverty Band

Results of New PSC Survey

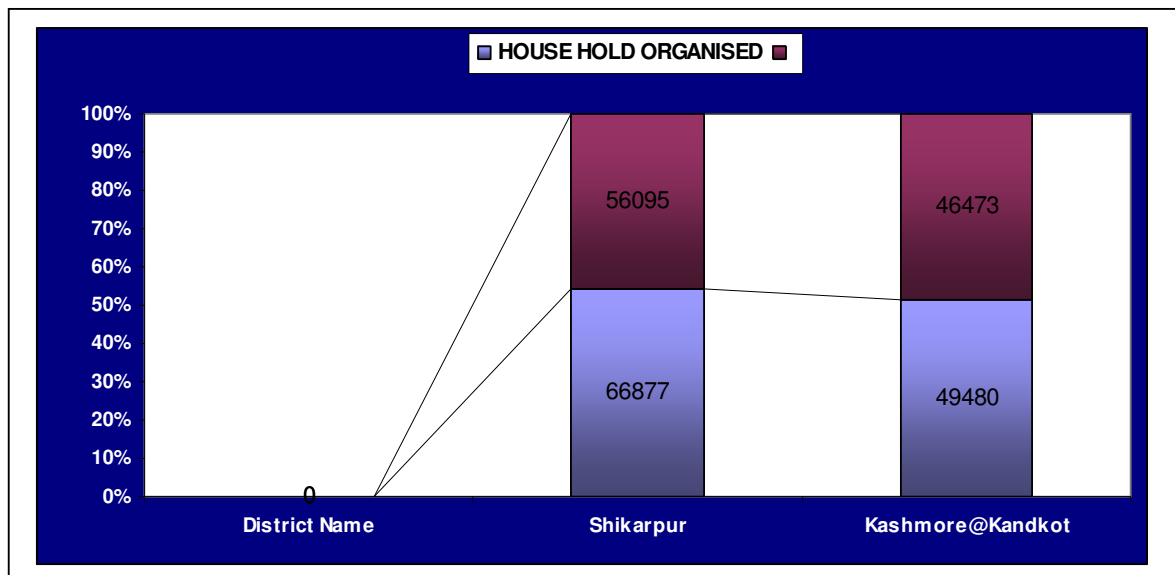
In November, 2009, MIS team with the support of Social Mobilisation team surveyed 9249 households among them 3634 belongs to the three lowest bands.

1.2 Social Mobilisation

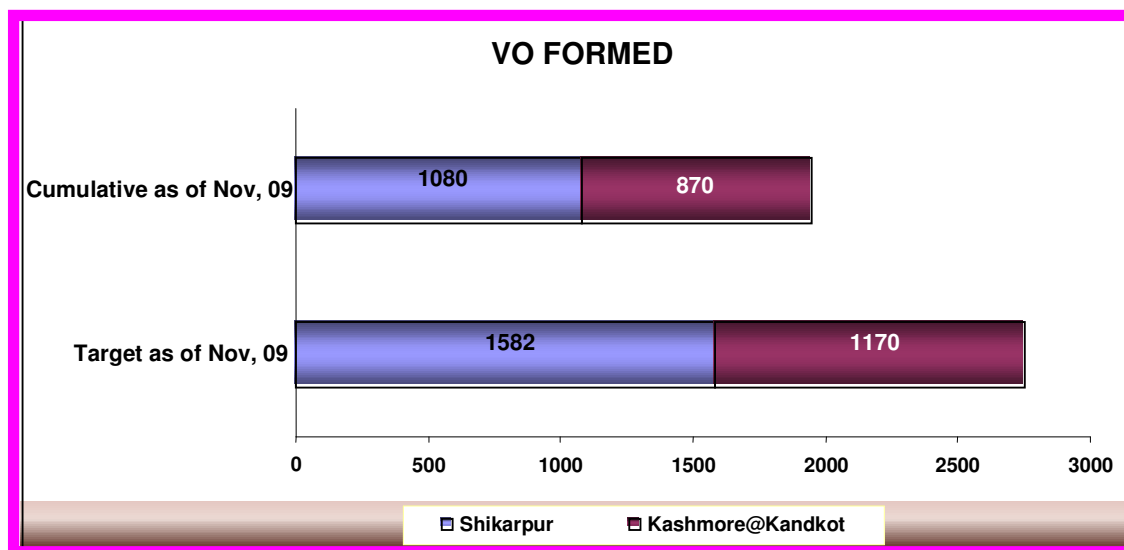
Social mobilisation has been used extensively as a way to achieve sustainable development for the masses. It does this by bringing communities together in order to better achieve their common-goals and to meet their needs. At the heart of social mobilisation lies the belief that every individual, be they poor or rich, man or woman, has the capability and potential to carry out activities for their benefit and that of their families. SRSO has implemented the UCBPRP using the social mobilisation approach to organise rural communities in order to provide the poorest with essential products, while at the same time building their capacities to plan and work as a whole.

¹ These poverty bands have been divided according to the World Bank as well as SRSO's experience of conducting the PSC survey in more than 10 districts.

HOUSE HOLD ORGANISED			
District Name	Target as of Nov, 09	Cumulative as of Nov, 09	Achievement in %
Shikarpur	66877	56095	84%
Kashmore@Kandkot	49480	46473	94%
Total	116357	102568	88%



VO FORMED			
District Name	Target as of Nov, 09	Cumulative as of Nov, 09	Achievement in %
Shikarpur	1582	1080	68%
Kashmore@Kandkot	1170	870	74%
Total	2752	1950	71%



As an unparalleled step, SRSO has decided to focus only on women in the households and to organise them into women's VOs. Therefore as an added precaution, SRSO has ensured that the primary beneficiaries of the UCBPRP are truly the most deserving in each of the targeted poor households, i.e. the women.

2. Products of the UCBPRP

The UCBPRP has an entire range of specialised products in order to ensure that effective development takes place for the poorest of the poor. The following are the products being provided in the programme:

2.1 Income Generating Grants

A product for the poorest of the poor households in the 2 districts, the non-cash income generating grant is the first step in helping households to stand on their own feet. Exclusively for women, the grants provided are for the purpose of income generating assets such as livestock and productive tools and inputs (such as a sewing machine, seeds, etc). The grant amount for the UCBPRP has been calculated at a maximum of Rs.20,000 per household, for the duration of the programme.

Progress

As of November, a total of Rs.14.7579 millions grants amount has been distributed in both districts. A number of 1,638 women (with PSC ranging from 0-11) have received grants in the 2 districts. Most of the grants have been used to purchase livestock.

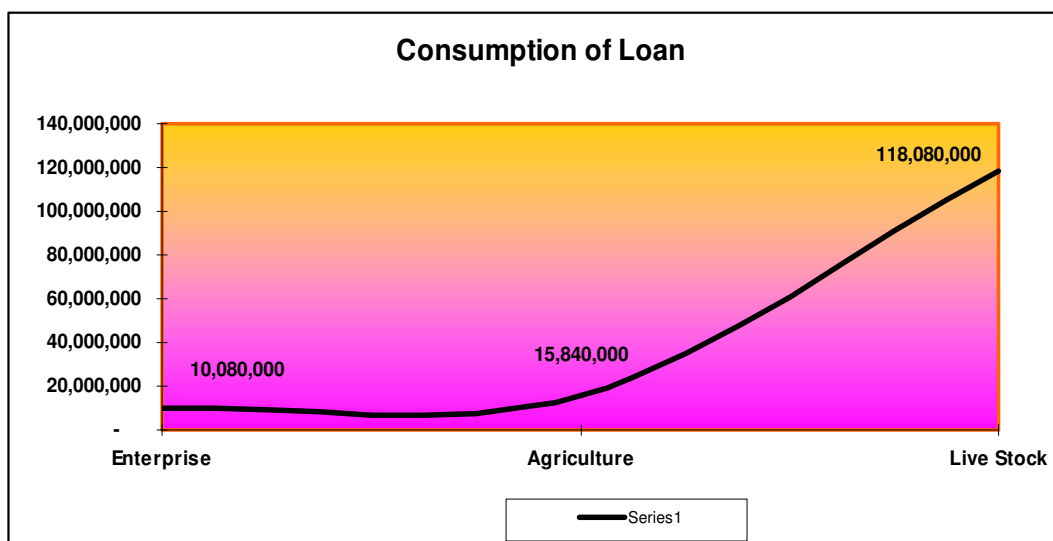
2.2 Community Investment Fund

In order to effectively and efficiently reach out to women and the poorest segments of the rural community, the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) and SRSO began a programme called the Community Investment Fund (CIF). The CIF is a programme which increases the confidence and empowerment of the poorest of rural women by providing them access to flexible micro loans.

Progress

As of November, VOs received a total of Rs.144.00 millions CIF funds. A number of 13,385 poorest women have been given CIF loans for various purposes, such as for livestock, enterprise and for agriculture.

Small Loans Community Investment Fund		
Total Disbursed Amount	Total Poor Borrowers	Average per borrower amount
144,000,000	13,385	10758
Consumption of Loan		
Sector	Amount	In %
Enterprise	10,080,000	7%
Agriculture	15,840,000	11%
Live Stock	118,080,000	82%
Total Amount	144,000,000	100%



The above graph shows that borrowers are more than 80% consume loan in the Live Stock Sector, because Live Stock is easy for them and inputs are easily available for the Live Stock.

2.3 Human Resource Department

This project is having two major training components;

- Vocational and Technical Training
- VO Capacity Building

NRSP-IRM is facilitating SRSO and Sindh Government by taking responsibility of building the capacity of both the vocational training and VO Capacity building components.

The Vocational training component of this project would provide 25% of the households that are identified as being under the poverty line (poverty rank 0 - 18) with Vocational Training that leads to either self or external employment of both men & women. Vocational training is offered at various locations that includes NRSP's Vocational, Technical & Educational Center (VTEC) Rawalpindi, VTEC Sukkur (men and women), and outreach field training centers including VTEC-Dari, VTEC-Ghouspur, VTEC-Gari Yasin, VTEC-Akhwat Nagar, established to provide the training at the doorstep of rural poor women.



In proposing and promoting potential of village organization, in the service of socio-economic development of the underprivileged, it is important firstly, to maintain a sharp focus on methodologies that can effectively contribute to their primary needs in respect of literacy, education, health, disability-training and employment-related skills. So that well informed village organization (VO) can play an effective role

in poverty reduction, for this purpose NRSP-IRM is assigned a task to enhance the skills of VO office bearers. It is being achieved through capacity building and strengthening of Village Organizations in each village in the designated 87 UCs so as to enable them to assess their needs and become capable of independently managing, planning, mobilizing resources and implementing the household and village level activities/needs on self help basis. The methodology adapted is holding dialogues, meetings and workshops with the VOs.

Methodology

The methodology consists of a set of procedures for systematically identifying employment and income generating opportunities at the local/community level.

Identification of the Poor:

The PSC Survey identified and categorized 257,988 households into the three bands of the poor (0-11 Extremely Poor / Destitute, 12-18 Chronically Poor, 19-23 Transitory Poor) in District Kashmore. Likewise, the same survey categorised 49,468 households into the three bands of the poor in district Shikarpur. Therefore, on the whole both districts have 253,988 poor households in three lowest bands (0-23), which is around 40% of the total population. The total households are further bifurcated into three lowest bands: Extremely poor (0-11) (17,220 households) chronically poor (12-18) (39,321 households) and transitory poors (19-23) (47,798 households).

Achievements of the Training Component of Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Project July – September, 2009. This section presents the activities and achievements for the second quarter of the training component of UC BPRP. It describes the work undertaken to achieve the objectives. It highlights the main achievements and the major difficulties encountered during the period. It includes abstracts of the deliverables submitted and details the promotional activities undertaken, along with references to information material available

about the project. During the second quarter of the Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Project, the training component has achieved the following targets both for vocational training and the capacity building of the VO office bearer:

Progress

As of November, 09 total 4795 participants in vocational training have been/is being trained. New trades according to the market responsiveness have been introduced. Among which, professional cooking, furniture polish, mora making, advance tailoring, generator repairing, battery making & repairing, UPs making, CNG installation & fitting are mentionable.

Vocational Training Programme:

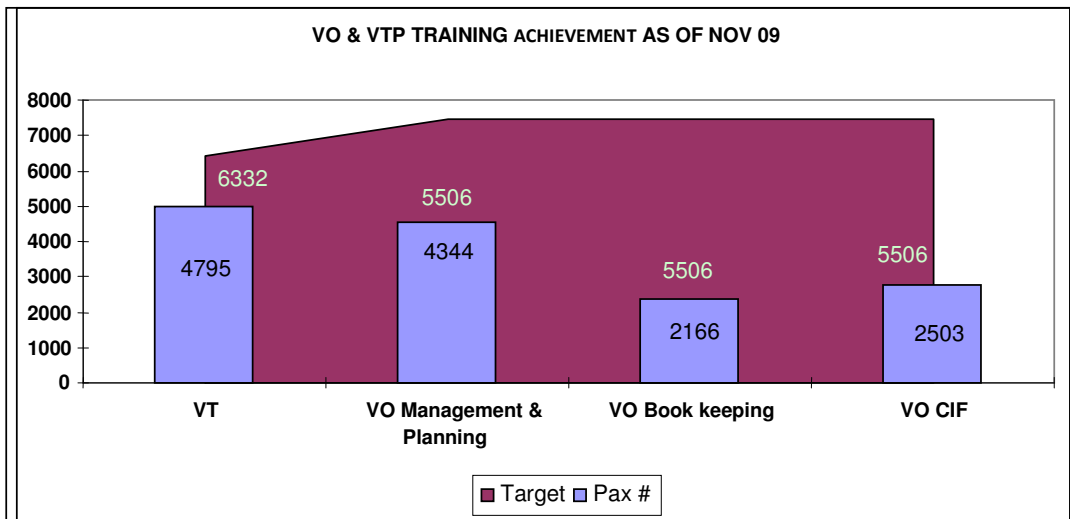
Village Organizations’ Capacity Building:

In the VO capacity building component, overall 9013 office bearers of different Village Organizations have been trained (as of 31 November 30, 2009) at various locations of both the above-mentioned districts.



VO & Vocational Training update as of November 09

VO & Vocational Training Achievement as of November 09			
Name for trades	Target	Pax #	Achieved %
VT	6332	4795	75%
VO Management & Planning	5506	4344	78%
VO Book keeping	5507	2166	39%
VO CIF	5506	2503	45%
TOTAL	22851	13808	60%



ANALYSIS & FINDINGS

This section elaborates analysis of VO & Vocational Training Vs targets. It, poverty analysis & trade wise analysis of vocational training.

Poverty Analysis

The below cited graph indicates that 43 of the participants lie in the poverty band of 0-11 while 192 lie in poverty band of 12-18. That goes on to show that the scholarship in terms of imparting employable skills is being availed by most marginalized section of the targeted community.

2.4 Community Physical Infrastructures

Community Physical Infrastructures (CPIs) are development infrastructure projects which are carried out with the help of organised communities. These are projects such as installation of hand-pumps, maintenance of small local roads, etc. The Organised Community identifies a CPI to carry out in their neighbourhood or village.



Progress

As of November, 2009, 395 CPIs and 56 low cost village improvement schemes have been initiated with the total amount of Rs.46.07 million and almost 253 projects have been completed. A Total amount Rs.1, 831,200 is received by 0-18 PSC holders 9156 Un-skilled man days and Rs.1, 420,200 amount received by 3552 skilled days.

2.5 Low cost housing scheme

This scheme is designed to Undertake low cost home improvement by providing required technical and material support to Rs.60,000/= to 5000 rural HHs i-e 2500 houses in each district.



Progress

As of November, 2009, 141 low cost houses have been constructed; Whereas 190 houses are under construction. Also, an amount of Rs. 4.66 million has been disbursed among the poor community members.

2.6 Productivity Enhancements

In September UCBPRP has started a Research and Development program in order to effectively and efficiently reach out to women and the poorest segments of rural community, which increases the confidence and empower the poorest of rural women by providing them technical support and skill development. R&D sector works on AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK. Water use efficiencies are quite low in many of large irrigation systems. The concept of “More Crop per Drop” is a guiding concept through Drip Water Management which is being used in desert areas but UCPBRP also has started Drip Water System for better irrigation to enhance the productivity in Agriculture sector for the poor communities. Rural women are involved in both Agriculture and Livestock rearing activities, in order to efficiently and effectively increase the production from the Natural Resources and to build the skills in rural communities particularly poorest vulnerable women UCBPRP (Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme) has planned to train 1300 VO members in “Productivity Enhancement especially in Agriculture sector” through 10 days extensive trainings. Which would enhance the capacity of organizations and strengthen their standards for getting maximum output from their Agro based Activities and their Natural Resources.

Progress

As of November, 09 total 151 VO members have been trained in Agriculture & Live Stock Sector to focus on the economies of scale as well as to get better production with 10 days per cluster basis. Productivity Enhancement Training program is being undertaken under the UCBPRP Capacity Building program 500 Family Nutrition Kits (FNK) have been installed at Household level

Major training objectives of the Agriculture Sector are;

- Current crop production practices v/s modern production practices
- Efficient and effective irrigation methods
- Kitchen gardening (through FNK Family Nutrition Kit)
- Use of organic manure
- Safe use of pesticides and off season crops

In order to increase the livestock production and to establish technical skills of poorest segments of rural community and to empower poorest rural women by providing them technical skills and knowledge, By which they can easily enhance the milk & meat production and cure animal from common diseases.

Major Training objectives of Live Stock sector are;

- Breeds of Live stock
- Dairy and poultry farm management
- Treatment of various diseases
- Prevention, medication and vaccination awareness

2.6 Education

In the light of situation analysis’s findings The Government of Sindh has recognized that education can be a powerful tool for empowerment and building capacity and capability to challenge inequalities and poverty. Total UCs are 87 in Shikarpur and



Kandkot districts this project will be implemented 150 schools of selected UCs.

The major objectives of the project are;

A) Improving Primary School System for Increasing Enrolment by making non functional schools Functional

Carry out an extensive survey in all the rural Union Councils to assess the state of enrolment in public and private primary schools (this survey will specifically mention those children who are out of schools) including the verification of SEMIS data and address the issues in 300 closed public primary schools to allow improvement in enrolment especially of the girl child and out of school children; and to ensure a decrease in dropouts besides enhancing the teaching capacity of the teachers for delivery of modern quality education @ Rs.650,000/- per school for 2 years.

B) Establishing second shift primary schools for girl child primary/middle education

The issues to be addressed include improvements in building; adding missing facilities; rationalization availability of school; adding local (preferably female) teachers; upgrading teachers capacity and strengthening the stakes of the parents through setting up functional and empowered school management committees, including their capacity building. In villages where there are no primary schools for girls, set up and run around 100 second shift girls' primary schools in existing boys primary school buildings besides setting up 100 centres for imparting early childhood education in existing school buildings or space provided by the community. The cost to be incurred on running each such centre will not exceed Rs.10, 000/- per month per school/centre.

C) School feeding programme for 2 UCs

The Project will focus on primary school-aged girls, 5-12 years, in two selected union councils of the project districts by providing a freshly prepared balanced mid-day meal from locally available food items; The project is predicated on community participation and empowerment through decision making at the School Committees (School Health and Nutrition Committees), which comprises mothers and other community women, teachers and students, and is responsible for planning, preparing and managing the feeding process.

The project is expected to produce the following outputs:-

1. State of enrolment assessed in public primary schools in the programme area and their issues in at least 300 schools addressed leading to provision of;
 - Missing facilities and availability of teachers
 - Improvement in enrolment of the girl child and out of school children and decrease in dropouts as well as enhanced capacity of the teachers for delivering modern quality education
2. 100 second shift girls primary schools set up and run in villages where there are no primary schools for girls besides 100 centers for imparting early childhood education also set up and operated. Increase girls enrolment and improve their health through school feeding Programme in two union councils

Progress Coordination with District Government

Meetings	Agendas	Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCO Shikarpur EDO Revenue & EDO Education, Kandkot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation meeting to appoint Focal Person Consultation meeting to appoint Focal Person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointed DOE literacy Appointed DO Education

Field Activities

- Field teams regularly visiting in 63 Settlements/ Goths of Union Council Zarkhail, UC Gari Dakho, of Taluka Khanpur and UC Tangwani, UC Karampur
- Series of meetings conducted (more than 120 meetings) with communities for formal Programme introduction about School Management Committee formation in all above said 63 settlements.
- 4 teachers (2 female and 2 male teachers) have been appointed for two schools namely GBPS Abdullah Burriro and GGPS Momin Jhullan.
- Thirty five (35) School Management Committees have been formed as per guidelines provided by the Education and Literacy Department, Govt. of Sindh.
- Thirty five (35) School Based Action Plan/ School Development Plan prioritized and finalized by above mentioned 35 School Magt. Committees of both Districts.
- School Development Plan implemented in 2 school of GBPS Abdullah Burriro and GGPS Momin Jhulan.

TOTAL PROJECT PROGRESS TILL NOV, 09				
S.No	Activity	Project Targets	Com. Progress as of Nov, 09	In %
1	Identification & Selection of Project Schools (Non-Functional)	300	63	21%
2	SMC Formation through Social Mobilization	300	35	12%
3	Developing the School Development Plan by SMC	300	35	12%
4	Initiation & Implementation of SDP (Infra Structure Development, Teacher placement)	300	2	1%
5	Number of Projects Completed Schools / Schemes	300	2	1%
6	Identification of Locations & Establishment of 2nd Shift Schools for Girls	150	0	0%
7	Identification of Locations & Establishment of 2nd Shift ECEC (Early Child Education Centers)	150	0	0%
8	School feeding program in 2 UCs	2	0	0%
9	No. of teachers appointment	600	2	0%
10	No. of teachers training	300	4	1%
11	SMC members training	3000	0	0%

2.7 Health Insurance

Provide micro health insurance as a social safety net to 56,541 households that are in 0-18 category according to the poverty score card survey for 24 months/2 years to pre-empt the beneficiaries falling back into the poverty trap because of a health related accident. The family composition was irrespective of the number of family members and also includes parents and unmarried sisters. Payment of claims to the micro health insurance beneficiaries for treatment in hospitals/facilities outside the programme area will be ensured as per SOPs. Against the said premium, the service package with a ceiling of Rs.25000/= per person per year includes OPD, Day care, diagnostic services, Hospitalization (more than 24 hours stay,) maternity care etc. the package also includes accidental cover (disability compensation) and financial support of a sum of Rs, 25000/= as Funeral Charges in case of death of a bread earner of the family.

In the month of November, 2009 Adamjee Insurance has been short listed to work with UCBPRP. The list of all HHs 0-18 is ready which has been organized in both districts.

Adamjee Insurance Company working on Life, Chairman RSPs offered its Company to insure poor HHLs in the lowest premium and agreed on low premium against family Health insurance and quality Health services.

In October 2009, Adamjee Insurance Company collaboration with Rural Support Program introduced a product of Micro Health family insurance for the poor Households covering Parents, married couple with children up to 18 years old and unmarried sisters, Micro Health Insurance is covering cost of Hospitalization, accidental injuries, disability compensation, and



compensation in case of accidental death. The limit per insured enjoys is Rs.25000/-while effective annual premium is set out Rs.600/-only and he/she has to save 1.67 Peso from daily income against 40% Health expenditure daily a poor Household in Pakistan according to HHs Health expenditure statistics. Besides that, the Adamjee Insurance Company kept conditions on the Private panel Hospitals that maintains required standard of cleanness inside the building, smooth attitude of Doctors and Para medical Staff with patients, well equipped Hospital, Doctors available around the clock and sound treatment. Such standard of the Private Hospitals is precondition then the Hospital owners have right to apply for addition in the Panel list and any complaint of the insured patient against Doctor ill treatment and staff ignorance will be treated with iron hands.

Senior General Manager Adamjee Insurance Company Mahmood Sultan briefed about Catch Card to Govt: Officials and Chairman SRSO Shoaib Sultan Khan at inauguration ceremony of Catch Card at Zeenat Hospital District Shikarpur

The rural Families produce a receipt of registration with CNIC in the Panel Hospitals, if any of them is missing due to emergency then he/she will not be treated until receipt and CNIC produces the Private Insurance Company brought a catch card recipe of the receipt and CNIC no: displayed on the card, the insured poor family who can enjoy Rs.25000/-each member in the nearby panel Hospitals, however, no priory investment of the family in their Health and received a quality Health services.

Lateefan and health Insurance

Lateefan with her family eats once in a whole day ease her hunger pains. But her four daughters with paralyzed spouse farming and take care livestock; she earns handful coins a daily and lives hand to mouth. At mid night, she felt severe pain in her stomach and felt into a serious condition, however, she had no active male family member in her HHs yet her brother Amanullah was informed about her condition, he came immediately at her home and took her to the nearby Panel Hospital where the night shift Doctor diagnosed, added lab tests and then suggested proper treatment to her according to patient history. She was hospitalized in one of the best Private Hospital Zubair Medical Hospital Shikarpur two nights and paid only taking treatments timely without spending single pie, now she has come into her routine life and enjoy her family in her good health



Lateefan`s total expenses at Zubair Medical Hospital Shikarpur were Rs. 7400/=. She had no saving even a single rupee at that time at her home and midnight time, it was severe pain and caused of death if not provided treatment timely at the nearby Private Hospital. It is one of the important steps towards poverty reduction. In view of the fact that single largest bill poor families pay is on account of Health of the family. Under this scheme, by paying small amount the community gets back big amount and assurance that it will not lay behind unattended.

Lateefan left second seat in the row told her story to Senior Govt: officials, senior General Manager Adamjee Insurance Company, Chairman SRSO and all participants at Zeenat 20 Beds Hospitals

2.7 Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA)

There are many rural areas/villages where a large proportion of the population does not have access to health services to meet their health care needs. TBAs meet a vital community need by supporting women throughout pregnancy, childbirth and post-partum period.

UCBPRP has started TBA training program with the outsourced contract, HANDS to improve maternal evaluation and child health and as part of the safe Motherhood initiatives in Kandkot and Shikarpur District, which reflects the culture and social structure.

The objectives of the Traditional Birth Attendance Training are;

- To enhance the links between modern healthcare services and community
- To increase the number of birth attended by trained birth attendants
- To improve the skills of poor women in rural areas to provide safe and clean care to the mother and the new born
- To provide basic health education to mothers/women

As of November, 09 total 85 women have been trained and they have acquired their trainings in different UCs of district Kandkot and Shikarpur. TBAs are preventing post-partum sepsis by applying the “three cleans” during delivery and following placenta management procedures in their villages.



FIELD VISIT OF BoD & DELEGATES

Three days field visit was hosted by the UCBPRP team, a high level delegation and members of the Board visited to monitor and peer review the actual progress of the project, UCBPRP. BOD Members had the opportunity to assess the implementation of the UCBPRP project and to met with the whole SRSO core team and discussed the overall priority issues relating to the achievement of specified targets for improving the project achievements.

This was planned for meeting with VO members, assess the social mobilization growth, and discuss the VO members about the products of UCBPRP and also visit the Vocational Training Centers.

SRSO - Directors & Delegates

1. Shoaib Sultan Khan	Chairman SRSO
2. Hakim Fareesta	Ex. CEO AKF
3. Umar Kazi	Member BoD SRSO
4. Sulaiman G.Abro	Member BoD SRSO
5. Dr. Noor-ul-Haq	Chief Economist GoS
6. Fazallulah Qureshi	Member BoD SRSO
7. Dr. Sheeren Narejo	Project Coordinator UCBPRP GoS
8. Nazar Memon	Member BoD SRSO
9. Dr. Sono Khangharani	CEO - SRSO
10. Dr. Ghulam Rasool	TL - UCBPRP

Filed Visits:

Date: November, 09, 2009
Venue: Tehsil Tangwani, District
Kashmore

All members visited Vocational Training Center Tangwani, where 65 poor women were available who were getting trainings in different trades; Embroidery, Cultural Sewing Cloths, Beautician etc; all members asked questions from the enrolled women regarding the quality of training and future prospects.

Date: November 09, 09
Venue: Village Wazir Khan Khoso, UC Kajli

All visitors conducted a meeting with all VO members and discussed social mobilization process and met with members who already have got CIF, IGG etc; and visited a Low Cost House which was under construction.

Venue: Village Abdullah Buriro, UC Zarkhel, District Shikarpur



All BOD members and others delegation visited the Government Boys Primary School, which was decorated and constructed by the UCBPRP, and visitors met with the new teachers who were newly appointed by UCBPRP. The School was highly decorated with charts and posters.

2.8 Staff Development

As per policy of UCBPRP/SRSO regarding staff is to attract, develop and retain high quality staff to meet the work plan requirements. Work force planning is the planned strategic process of linking organization's direction for growth with staff development. According to work plan of staff development the 5 trainings were held by UCBPRP.

RSPs Annual Strategy Retreat Program

RSPs organize retreat session every year to share the progress and experiences of work done by RSPs. There are nine RSPs network working throughout Pakistan for poverty reduction. CEO RSPN Ms Shandana Khan welcomed to all participants and presented summary presentation from 2008 annual RSPs retreat and objectives for 2009 Retreat. All stakeholders presented their presentations regarding achievements, subsequently, Dr. Ghulam Rasool; Team Leader UCBPRP also presented a project documentary and detailed performance presentation, which was highly appreciated and congratulated for great and successful achievements.

During discussion Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan; said that SRSO niche is unleashing the potential of the people and in doing so enabling them to identify their potential by organizing them, helping organized communities selecting their social capital in the form of honest and competent office bearers of the organization like the manager (the activist); giving shape to the identified potential of each and every member household of the organization in the form of a Micro Investment Plan and assessing the obstacles and constraints in the way of implementation of MIP, which ultimately fostering evolution of institutions of the people from community organizations (COs) to village organizations (VOs) to local support organization (LSOs).

Training of Trainers (TOT)-Social Mobilization Manual

Two Staff members nominated for training at Islamabad by RSPN. Ten days' TOT on social mobilization was organized for trainers UCBPRP at Best Western at Islamabad with the prime objective of training to enhance the abilities and to build the capacities of social organizers in the domain of social mobilization. The training was consists on different approaches of teaching methodologies including lectures, presentations, group work, planning, demonstration, brainstorming, role playing and training delivery mechanism. Training plays a key role to enhance the capacity of human beings, there fore; ToT has a great importance for it designing and utilization to meet the challenges, and to build the expertise and capabilities of staff for the execution of social mobilization process.

Methodology of ToT

Methodology of Training of Trainers is very important to conduct or to deliver training; an effective methodology brings vital results, by keeping this in the mind good methodology was adopted in the ToT. Importance was given to the Presentation and discussions in training by trainers, and group work was also most important tool in the methodology. Further practical examples and exposure visits were also arranged to seek more basic knowledge.

Objective of ToT

Mr. Mohammad Ali Azizi shared the objectives of this ToT. He said that RSPs are working on conceptual package of Social Mobilization including Poverty Reduction, there fore; Social Mobilization is the major tool for next five years for the development plan of Government of Pakistan. Currently social mobilization is being operated and executed the plans in 19 district of Pakistan regarding poverty reduction. Mr. Mohammad Ali Azizi further told that by the end of this ToT our RSPs staff would be able to understand the concept of social mobilization and will be execute to apply the same process in the field.

Planning for the 2nd Qtr 2009-10, Oct to Dec 2009					
Sl.No	Activity	Planning for 2nd Qtr Oct - Dec			
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1	Poverty Score card Survey Union Councils	-	-	-	-
2a	Households Organized (0-11)	1,840	1,840	1,840	5,520
2b	Households Organized (12-18)	5,223	5,223	5,223	15,669
2c	Households Organized (19-23)	6,472	6,472	6,472	19,416
2d	Households Organized (24-100)	7,205	7,205	7,205	21,615
	Total Household to be Organized	20,741	20,741	20,741	62,223
3a	Community Organizations Formed	1,635	1,635	1,635	4,905
3b	Village Organizations Formed	637	637	637	1,911
4	Households to be Given Income Generating	460	460	460	1,380
5a	Households to be Given Community Investment Fund Household (0-11)	940	940	940	2,820
5b	Households to be Given Community Investment Fund (12-18)	2,735	2,735	2,735	8,205
6a	Households to be Given Scholarship for Vocational Training	163	163	163	489
6b	Households to be Given Scholarship for Vocational Training @ Rs.17,500/- per Household (12-18) - 30 % females	894	894	894	2,682
7	Villages to be Give Drinking Water Supply Schemes as CPI	133	133	133	399
8a	Locations to be improved under Village Improvement Plan Schemes	-	-	-	-
8b	Roof material for low cost housing support	658	658	658	1,974
9a	Improving Primary School System for increasing Enrollment by making non functional schools Functional	67	67	66	200
9b	Establishing second shift primary schools for girl child primary/middle education	133	133	134	400
9c	Schoold feeding programme for 2 Ucs	2,667	2,667	2,667	8,001
10a	R&D schemes to be undertaken for developing new products for increasing productivity	-	-	1	1
11	Households provided Micro Health Insurance family package	13,727	13,727	13,727	41,181
12	Building capacity of Village Health worker for preventive primary health care (TBA)	467	467	467	1,401
13a	Community Organization members trained in Management skills and Book Keeping	3,745	3,745	3,744	11,234
13b	Community Organization members trained in CIF Need Identification and Book-Keeping	2,934	2,934	2,934	8,802
13c	Village Organization members trained in Managerial skills, Book Keeping	900	900	900	2,700
13d	Village Organization members trained in Book Keeping	1,593	1,593	1,594	4,780
13e	Village Organization members trained in CIF Appraisal and Usage Monitoring	1,503	1,503	1,503	4,509
13f	CO/VO Managers - Activist Experienvce Sharing Workshops	6,119	6,119	6,118	18,356
13g	Village Organization members to be sent on Exposure Visits	-	-	-	-
13g	Productivity Enhancement Training	115	115	115	345

List of Abbreviations

- AKRSP – Aga Khan Rural Support Programme
- ACS – Additional Chief Secretary
- ADB - Asian Development Bank
- BISP – Benazir Income Support Programme
- BoD – Board of Directors
- SBBYDP – Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Youth Development Programme
- CPI – Community Physical Infrastructure
- CO – Community Organisation
- CEO – Chief Executive Officer
- CIF – Community Investment Fund
- CRP – Community Resource Person
- GoS – Government of Sindh
- HHs – Households
- HRD - Human Resource Development
- IRM – Institute of Rural Management
- IGG - Income Generating Grant
- K.Kot – Kandhkot
- MPR – Monthly Progress Report
- MIS – Management Information System
- MIP- Micro Investment Plan
- NRSP – National Rural Support Programme
- PC – Project Coordinator
- PSC – Poverty Score Card
- PIU – Project Implementation Unit
- RSP – Rural Support Programme
- SMT – Social Mobilisation Team
- SRSO – Sindh Rural Support Organisation
- SERP – Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty
- TNI – Training Need Identification
- TNA – Training Need Assessment
- UCBPRP – Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme
- UDPS – Union Council Development Plans
- VO – Village Organisation
- VST – Vocational Skill Training
- VDPs – Village Development Plans
- VOB – Village Organisation Bank
- WB – World Bank

Sindh Rural Support Organisation

*Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme
Districts Kashmore-Kandhkot and Shikarpur*

Project Implementation Unit

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